Proposed SR 520 Initial Rate-Setting Process

Overall Objectives:

- Raise revenues consistent with adopted financial plan
- Reduce traffic congestion

Subcommittee Meeting 1

- SR 520 Rate-setting overview
- Review process and objectives
- What are variable rates?
- How will rates be adjusted?

Subcommittee Meeting 2

- Recommend new TNB rates

Subcommittee Meeting 3

- Discuss need for consistency
- Truck rate structure
- Toll discounts/exemptions
- Account incentives or fees

Subcommittee Meeting 4

- Traffic and revenue scenarios
- Rate structure models
- Process to adjust rates

Subcommittee Meeting 5

- Financial plan
- Differences from SR 16
- Revenue target
- Financial policies
- Looking forward to 2016

Subcommittee Meeting 6

- Proposed rate schedule
- Proposed change process
- Proposed WAC

January Commission Meeting

Meeting Objectives:

- Understand scope of SR 520 rate-setting and differences from SR 16
- Explore what rate-setting means for a variable-tolled facility
- Agree to SR 520 rate-setting process
- Formally propose new rates for SR 16 Tacoma Narrows Bridge

February Commission Meeting

Meeting Objectives:

- Understand and comment on traffic and revenue scenarios
- Agree on approaches to truck rates and toll discounts/exemptions
- Agree on structure of rate schedule
- Discuss principles/process for adjusting rates to affect traffic performance

March Commission Meeting

Meeting Objectives:

- Understand financial plan and revenue requirements
- Agree on revenue target and financial policies for SR 520
- Agree on process and principles for adjusting toll rates based on traffic
- Formally propose initial rates for the SR 520 Urban Partnership

Examples of Different Toll Rate Structures

	Flat Rate Single rate at all times	Variable Peak Simple peak and off-peak rates	Variable Stair-Step More complex; Same rate each day	Variable Matrix Rates set for each hour/day/direction	Dynamic Rate set based on traffic conditions
could be communicated	The toll is \$2.00 (\$1/axle for trucks)	RATES: Time Period Cars Trucks Peak Periods \$3.50 \$1.75/axle 7 - 9 a.m. and 3 - 6 p.m. weekdays Middays \$2.00 \$1.00/axle 5-7 a.m., 9 a.m 3 p.m., and 6-8 p.m. Nights/Weekends FREE	\$3.50 2010 \$s Weekday PM Peak Maximum \$2.60 2010 \$s Week-day AM Peak Maximum Weekend Maximum Toll	Sun M Tu W Th F Sat	Toll rates are adjusted every six minutes based on traffic conditions.
How rates coul	Passenger Cars \$2.00 Trucks \$1.00 per axle	Passenger Cars Peak rate \$3.50 Off-peak rate \$2.00 Nights (8PM - 5AM) and Weekends Free Peak hours 7-9 AM 3-6 PM M-F	Toll Bridge Passenger Cars \$1.00 Trucks \$0.50 per axle	Toll Bridge Passenger Cars \$1.00 Trucks \$0.50 per axle	Toll Bridge Passenger Cars \$1.00 Trucks \$0.50 per axle
Advantages	 Easiest to remember Easiest to understand and communicate 	 Fairly easy to understand and remember Has some positive influence on reducing traffic congestion Raises more revenue than a flat rate, or allows lower off-peak rates 	 Likely more efficient at reducing traffic congestion than peak/off-peak rates Likely to raise greater revenue than peak/off-peak rates Consistent with Toll Implementation Committee "scenario 7" May have more gradual rate changes between time periods. 	 May achieve greater congestion reduction benefit and/or higher throughput May achieve greater revenue May have more gradual rate changes between time periods. 	 This is the best approach for HOT lanes, where drivers have a choice whether to enter or not Most adaptive to variations in traffic to match demand to available capacity
Challenges / Drawbacks	 Has least effect on reducing congestion Raises less revenue than variable rates Does not fulfill Urban Partnership Agreement commitment for variable tolls 	 Less than optimal congestion reduction Less than optimal revenue generation Steep change in rates at end of peaks causes drivers to wait along freeway for change to lower rates 	 Difficult for public to remember rates Customer will need to check their bill to verify what they paid 	 Difficult for public to remember rates May be difficult to arrive at the toll point precisely when desired Customer will need to check their bill to verify what they paid 	 Customers will not know rate until they are enroute; cannot change time of travel May cause real-time diversion and traffic impacts to alternative routes Significant financing risk without operating experience
Initial Rate-setting Considerations	 Requires traditional traffic and revenue study 	 Requires more sophisticated traffic and revenue study 	 Requires unusually sophisticated traffic and revenue study, modeling multiple time periods Demand model has limited value for modeling time shifts; some adjustment to rate will likely be needed based on experience 	 Developing a detailed rate schedule exceeds the accuracy of predictive modeling A detailed schedule would likely need to evolve by starting tolling operations with a simpler rate schedule and making adjustments based on actual operating experience 	 Not applicable; rate-setting would endorse an algorithm and set maximum and minimum rates by policy

Examples of Different Toll Rate-setting Processes for Variable Tolling

	Commission Sets All Rates	Commission Sets Initial Rates and Adopts Rate Adjustment Process	Commission Sets Initial Rates, Sets Parameters for Adjustment
Process	Initial Rates (Commission) Propose Rates Public Input WAC to set rates Rate Adjustments (Commission) Propose Rates Public Input WAC	Initial Rates (Commission) Propose Rates Public Input WAC to set rates and process to adjust Rate Adjustments (Commission) Adjust Rates Rates	Initial Rates (Commission) Propose Rates Public Input WAC to set rates and process to adjust Rate Adjustments (WSDOT) Adjust Rates Adjust Rates
How it could work	 A full rate-setting process is required for any rate adjustment Transportation Commission conducts all public outreach WAC addresses rate schedule only 	 Initial rate-setting WAC provides an abbreviated process for Commission approval of updated toll rates. WSDOT would provide recommended adjustments for Commission action. Public input at Commission meeting. 	 The Commission would adopt an initial rate schedule. Commission would adopt parameters within which WSDOT adjust rates to manage traffic.
Advantages	Consistent with current practice	 Allows more flexibility to adjust rates as needed based on traffic Rates could be adjusted quarterly, or more frequently if needed 	 Allows the greatest flexibility to set rates that respond to traffic conditions. Allows for most complex rate structure Rates could be changed frequently
Challenges / Drawbacks	 Very lengthy process to make changes needed to respond to traffic conditions Most likely requires a relatively simple rate structure Annual or semi-annual changes at most 	 Extra outreach may be required to obtain public input. 	 Some may feel this process does not provide adequate opportunity for public input
Implementation Considerations	 Rate-setting to balance revenue and traffic needs will require the Commission to become experts on traffic operations, and understand full range of traffic management tools 	 Rate-setting to balance revenue and traffic needs will require the Commission to become experts on traffic operations, and understand full range of traffic management tools Rule-making will need to address parameters for adjustment process. 	 Commission will want to identify parameters within which toll rate adjustments will be acceptable. Rate adjustments would be a technical process based on traffic data.